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generally finishes it; but if not the operation must be repeated. Just before the task is completed greasy smears will show themselves; these will disappear by continuing the gentle rubbing without oiling the pad. AKER.

67. Decoration.—You will find it rather a difficult piece of work to decorate your flower-pots with decalcomanie, because the pots are porous, and the water and damp soaking through will eat everything off. can be done with a solution of milk, glue, and the required colors, but the better way is to get the pots or jars that have been glazed or baked; having this ground to work on, it can be easily accomplished as follows: Take for a background lampblack and turps, coat the pot over, then you have a dead black (it may be necessary to give the pot three or four coats); now put on decalcomanie and when dry varnish with demar varnish. Never use oils of any kind.—Hub.

68. MORTISE AND TENON.—The following rules may be referred to as data for the workman in ordinary practice:

The tenon, in general, may be taken at about one-third of the thickness of the wood.

When the mortise and tenon are to lie horizontally, as the juncture will thus be unsupported, the tenon should not be more than one-fifth of the thickness of the stuff, in order than the strain on the upper surface of the tenoned piece may not split off the undercheek of the mortise.

When the piece that is tenoned is not to pass the end of the mortised piece, the tenon should be reduced one-third or one-fourth of its breadth, to prevent the necessity of opening one side of the tenon. As there is always some danger of splitting the end of the piece in which the mortise is made, the end beyond the mortise should, as often as possible, be made considerably longer than it is intended to remain, so that the tenon may be driven tightly in, and the superfluous wood cut off afterwards.

The above regulations may be varied, at will, according as the tenoned or mortised piece is weaker or stronger.—Joiner.

69. VENEER.—Scrape away the glue, tooth the surface in an oblique direction to the fibres, and, in proportion as the surface requires regularity, set the plane finer. final part of the operation of planing is accomplished by a fine tooth plane. Řemove all the marks of the tooth plane with a scraper, and finish the surface with glass-paper or with pumice-stone. Veneers, being of a closer texture than solid wood generally, do not require so much labor as open-grained solid wood.—Cabinet Maker.

70. FURNITURE PASTE.—Scrape two ounces of beeswax into a pot or basin; then add as |

much spirits of turpentine as will moisten it through. At the same time powder an eighth part of an ounce of resin, and add to it, when dissolved to the consistence of paste, as much Indian red as will bring it to a deep mahogany color. Stir it up, and it will be ready for use.—C. M.

71. PICTURE FRAME.—The panels referred to are incised and ebonized. They may be inlaid, or the incisions may be colored or finished, according to the taste of the builder, or material used. A V tool is the best for starting incised work, but others will suggest themselves to the operator. have seen very good work done with ordinary chisels and gouges.

Whittler will find a very neat design for a picture frame on Plate 48, June number of the Wood-Worker. It is handsome and easily made.—Old Boy.

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